

WHO'S GOING TO PAY?

Kentucky's State Debt is Now \$2,355,167.00—State-Wide Prohibition Will Deprive the State of \$700,000.00 a Year—Where Will It Come From?—Political Office Seekers Care Not For State Debts—They Are After the Jobs

A little more than a year ago the County Unit Law was enacted, as the definite policy of both the Democratic and Republican parties in Kentucky. Under its provisions 106 counties now have prohibition as fully as they could have under State-wide prohibition. As a political issue the liquor question was thought to be settled. As a moral issue it was settled in accordance with the wishes of temperance people all over the State. Each county can vote out saloons when the people living in them want to do so.

Some politicians, desiring an exciting issue to aid them in obtaining control of the business and political affairs of the State, resurrected the liquor question, and proclaimed State-wide prohibition the paramount issue. Indirectly, therefore, the question will be voted upon at the primary, to be held August 7, because one of the candidates for the Democratic nomination for Governor has made that issue a fundamental part of his political program.

It is well that the voters know and consider some of the facts that vitally affect the welfare of the state, and of themselves as citizens and taxpayers, before voting to tear up our economic system. Many ridiculous and false statements have been made by political prohibitionists, calculated and intended to deceive the voters. But here are facts that no truthful man can deny:

CONDITION OF THE STATE TREASURY

On June 30th, 1915, one month ago, the condition of the State finances was as follows:

Outstanding interest bearing warrants\$3,209,589.00
Cash in treasury 854,422.00
Leaving a deficit, or debt, bearing interest 2,355,167.00

The interest on this debt at 5 per cent is \$117,758 a year. The debt is growing larger all the time. Both principal and interest are becoming an increasing burden upon the taxpayers.

REVENUES

The entire amount of revenue paid annually by all forms of the liquor business to the State treasury, to the counties and to the cities and towns of Kentucky, is as follows:

State revenue\$700,000.00
Revenue to the city of Louisville 681,000.00
Revenue to cities and towns other than Louisville 414,000.00
Revenue to counties from application of the county tax 200,000.00
\$1,945,000.00

While only \$700,000 of the nearly \$2,000,000 derived from the liquor business is paid directly to the State treasury, yet the \$1,245,000 paid to the cities, towns and counties of the State are of great financial assistance to them, and in this way undoubtedly promotes the prosperity of the State.

To say nothing of the revenues to cities and counties, if the \$700,000 paid by the liquor business direct to the State treasury be thrown away, as will be the case if State-wide prohibition is adopted, the State deficit, or debt, must at once be increased by that amount, making it over \$3,000,000 the first year, and this state debt must continue to increase at the rate of more than a million dollars a year.

Poetry and Noses.
I have read that no poem was ever written to a nose. Can you, offhand, recall a single rapturous or even admiring description of one? I search my memory in vain, but produce instead one instance that has always interested me by neglect. You recall that little poem of Browning's, "A Face," the brief and charming description of a girl's profile against a background of gold. The "matchless mold" of softly parted lips, the neck "three fingers might surround" and the "fruit shaped perfect chin" all receive their due of praise; the nose, a seeming necessity in any profile, is not even mentioned. It may be as well; each reader supplies in the lovely face the line that suits him best. The poet may have feared that by its mere mention he would produce the effect too often given by the nose in real life—a heaviness that mars an otherwise charming face.—Atlantic.

Dispendency Due to Indigestion.

"About three months ago, when I was suffering from indigestion which caused headache and dizzy spells and made me feel tired and despondent, I began taking Chamberlain's Tablets," writes Mrs. Geo. Hon. Macdon, N. Y. "This medicine proved to be the very thing I needed, as one day's treatment relieved me greatly. I used two bottles of Chamberlain's Tablets and they rid me of this trouble." Obtainable everywhere.

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all other property in the State is taxed sufficiently to pay off the huge accumulated debt and also provide the additional revenue necessary to make up the constant loss and bear at the same time the current running expenses of the State government. Nothing is plainer than that.

No kind of sophistry or soft-soapistry can fool intelligent people in regard to these facts.

FALSE STATEMENTS ANSWERED.

It has been claimed by the political state-widlers that state-wide prohibition will save the people money by reducing crime, pauperism, and insanity, thereby reducing the cost of criminal prosecutions. Facts and authentic statistics utterly disprove these statements. They point to Kansas as a shining example of prohibition. The following facts, taken from government statistics, prove conclusively that Kansas is not the state-wide paradise it is claimed to be:

Number of PRISONERS per 100,000 population:
Kansas 90.94
Nine license states (average) 73.54
Number of PAUPERS per 100,000 population:
Kansas 43.49
Nine license states (average) 25.42
(These nine states are all agricultural states similar to Kansas.)

Number of INSANE PERSONS per 100,000 population:
Kansas 172.3
Seventeen license states (average) 124.3

Number of DIVORCES per 100,000 population:
Kansas 286
Thirty-one license states (average) 183.5

Number of DIVORCES granted to wives for cruelty per 100,000 population:
Kansas 24.3
Twenty-four license states (average) 14.1

The relative number of savings accounts is often quoted as a basis of comparison as to the prosperity of different states. The report of the Comptroller of the Currency shows that on June 4, 1913, Kansas had 1,148 savings depositories for each 100,000 population. Twenty-seven license states had an average of 9,260 savings depositories per 100,000 population. These twenty-seven states are agricultural states similar to Kansas. So Kansas shows no better than other states in that respect.

DEATH RATE AND DRUNKENNESS.

A few comparative figures from other states may be interesting. North Carolina and Maine, "dry" states, show respectively a death rate of 17.3 and 15.3 per 100,000 population. Nine-

ty-five per cent of the product of Kentucky distillers is shipped out of the state, bringing into our business life a constant stream of foreign money.

Practical men, knowing that nothing can be gained for temperance, morality or economy, are determined to stand by the present system of local, county self government, and not destroy or drive from the state the countless millions of tax-paying capital and property that now constitutes one of the state's chief industrial assets. To encourage a policy of confiscation and destruction of state revenues, by nominating candidates pledged to such a program, means to the taxpayer nothing more nor less than the following necessary shifting of the tax burden:

- (1) IF FARM LANDS PAY IT, THE TAX ON FARMS MUST BE INCREASED 50 PER CENT.
- (2) IF LIVE STOCK HAS TO PAY IT, THAT CLASS OF PROPERTY MUST BE TAXED THREE TIMES WHAT IT IS AT PRESENT.
- (3) IF THE MERCHANTS OF THE STATE WERE TO PAY IT THEIR TAXES MUST BE FIVE TIMES WHAT THEY ARE NOW.
- (4) IF RAILROADS ARE TO PAY IT, THEIR ASSESSMENT MUST BE DOUBLED.
- (5) IF MINING PROPERTY IS REQUIRED TO PAY IT, THEIR ASSESSMENT MUST BE MORE THAN 100 TIMES WHAT IT IS NOW.

No one class of property owners will have to bear all this burden of taxation, but it must fall upon each and every taxpayer in the state with more or less severity. Will it pay to listen to the demand of office seeking politicians, who themselves pay little or none of the taxes, but who simply want fat offices, and are using the state-wide prohibition issue as a false campaign cry to get votes for their own advancement and personal profit?—Adv.

For Cuts and Sores.

Farris Healing Remedy comes in concentrated form. To it you add a pint of linseed oil, if you want a healing oil, or a pound of lard or vaseline if you want a salve. We guaranteed that this makes you a full pint of better healing medicine than anything you ever used—no matter what the price. Why should you pay medicine prices for simple oil or lard or vaseline? For sale at Wedding's Drug Store, Cloverport, Ky.

Scene Painting.

In the past half century and more, especially since the improvement of the electric light, scene painting has become very elaborate and very expensive. Instead of being kept in its proper place as the decoration of the drama, as a beautiful accessory of the action, it has often been pushed to the front, so as to attract attention to itself and thereby to distract attention from the play which it was supposed to illuminate. Shakespeare has been smothered in scenery, and the art of the actor has been subordinated to the art of the scene painter.—Brander Matthews in Scribner's Magazine.

His Favorite Play.

Edith—That Mr. Phan is conversationally impossible. Ethel—Why so? Edith—We were talking about the theatre, and when I inquired what was his favorite play he said if he had any favorite play was seeing a man steal second.—Boston Transcript.

teen license states show a smaller death rate, the average being 12.9 per cent. Memphis, "dry," afforded in 1913 the distressing spectacle of 64 murders per 100,000 population; Milwaukee, "wet," had only 4. Atlanta, "dry," in 1912, had 39 murders per 100,000 population; Philadelphia, "wet," had 2; Chicago, "wet," 9; Topeka, "dry," shows, in 1910, 1 arrest for drunkenness for every 64 residents; Cincinnati, "wet," 1 for every 267 residents.

The prohibition state of Maine is constantly referred to as a shining example of the results of state-wide prohibition. In Portland, their chief city, the arrests for drunkenness increased from 1,567, in 1901, to 4,533, in 1912. During that time the population increased 16 per cent, while the arrests for drunkenness increased 300 per cent. So far as Portland is concerned prohibition does not seem to prohibit.

OUR NEIGHBOR STATES.

Right at our doors, Tennessee, with a \$12,000,000 state debt, and state-wide prohibition, has had an increase of costs of criminal prosecutions in six years of more than double what it was under the local option license system. The financial condition of Nashville, the capital city, is such that its bankrupt affairs may have to be placed in the hands of a receiver.

It is known to all men that West Virginia, which has had state-wide prohibition for only one year, is practically paralyzed financially for want of money to pay the current expenses of the state. During the same time the number of prisoners in the Charleston jail, in the capital city of the state, increased from 39, on May 1, 1914, to 92, on May 1, 1915. This, too, disproves that state prohibition saves costs of criminal prosecutions.

BESIDES THE ABOVE FACTS, THOUGHTFUL MEN MUST NOT FORGET THAT STATE-WIDE PROHIBITION WILL WIPE OUT \$6,500,000 PAID ANNUALLY BY KENTUCKY DISTILLERS FOR GRAIN; THAT \$2,200,000 PAID ANNUALLY AS WAGES WILL CEASE TO BE PAID; THAT \$2,405,000 NOW PAID ANNUALLY FOR COAL AND BARRELS WILL NO LONGER BE EXPENDED; THAT THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILLION DOLLARS ANNUALLY PAID IN INTEREST BY DISTILLERS AND BREWERS TO KENTUCKY BANKS WOULD NO LONGER BE ADDED TO THEIR EARNINGS, AND THAT \$60,000,000 BROUGHT INTO KENTUCKY ANNUALLY FROM OUTSIDE THE STATE WILL CEASE TO FLOW INTO OUR BUSINESS CHANNELS.

Ninety-five per cent of the product of Kentucky distillers is shipped out of the state, bringing into our business life a constant stream of foreign money.

Practical men, knowing that nothing can be gained for temperance, morality or economy, are determined to stand by the present system of local, county self government, and not destroy or drive from the state the countless millions of tax-paying capital and property that now constitutes one of the state's chief industrial assets. To encourage a policy of confiscation and destruction of state revenues, by nominating candidates pledged to such a program, means to the taxpayer nothing more nor less than the following necessary shifting of the tax burden:

FINDS NO REMEDY EQUAL TO TANLAC

William H. Howard Says He Tried Everything Else Without Help.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 3.—William H. Howard, who lives at 225 West Jefferson street, here, and is widely known as an advertising man, is one of those who declares he has been greatly benefited by Tanlac, the premier preparation.

"For a long time," he said recently, "I suffered from a catarrhal affection of the stomach, and I never have found anything which did me so much good as Tanlac. I had used pretty nearly everything before my friends recommended Tanlac to me. It helped me almost at once, and I am glad to offer public testimony to its value."

Chronic catarrh, which affects the mucous membranes, is one of the most prevalent and distressing maladies known. The trouble is almost universal. Offensive breath, coughing, nervousness, sneezing, headaches, poor digestion, loss of appetite, unsound sleep and susceptibility to colds are among the results from the malady.

Tanlac has proved of special value in the treatment of catarrhal troubles. Hundreds have testified to the good it has done them. It is now being sold in Cloverport at Wedding's Drug Store, and in Irvington at Irvington Pharmacy.

RUSSIA FORESAW WARSAW BATTLE

Last Line Before City a Real Trench Gibraltar.

WORK REQUIRED MONTHS.

Correspondent Describes Formidable Defenses He Saw on Battle Front. Pronounced by Military Experts to Be the Best in All Europe—Six Rows, One Behind the Other.

What is probably the most important battle of the war so far and one marked by horrible slaughter on both sides occurred on the outskirts of Warsaw. The Russians, it seems, foresaw this engagement and had erected the most complete system of trenches at this point. A correspondent of the Chicago News, who spent some time at this front, describes the fortifications as follows:

"These defenses are called the Blonie-Grodek line. This is halfway between Warsaw and the old line of defense on the Bzura and Rawka rivers, on which the Russians and Germans began fighting on Dec. 19.

"The new line at Blonie is about fifteen miles from the city. It was constructed by the Russians during the winter. It was not built by soldiers, but by Polish laborers employed by the Russians at 75 cents a day. The line ran from the curve of the Vistula north of Warsaw, at the fortress of Novo Georgievsk, south through the town of Blonie, then south to the town of Grodek, then southeast to a point of the Vistula river virtually at the fortress of Ivangorod. It was about fifty miles long.

"This line constituted the last defensive position of the Russians west of the Vistula river. I have been over parts of the line, and in places which I visited it consisted of six distinct lines of trenches, one behind another, from 200 yards to 1,000 yards apart. These trenches were constructed with the utmost care and were pronounced by the foreign military observers who accompanied me the best constructed trenches they had ever seen. They were far better than the original defenses of the Russians on the Vistula and Rawka rivers.

"The trenches are connected by sunk-in passageways in different places. These afford an opportunity for the troops to retire from trench to trench. There are elaborate protections of barbed wire entanglements on wooden posts. Some of these entanglements project high above the surface of the ground. Others are only two feet high and are constructed in a broad ditch, which prevents their being seen at a distance.

Built Up With Sand Bags.
"As to the trenches themselves, they are deep enough so that a man may stand upright in them and still be protected. They are elaborately built up with sand bags, and the front part has been covered with sod. They are so situated that the field of fire is over at least 1,000 yards of open flat plain, unobstructed by trees or any shelter for an enemy, so that a charge made by the attacking troops would have to be in plain view of every Russian soldier in the trenches."

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From our farms near Hardinsburg 17 ewes. Any information about them or their return will be rewarded.

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Hampshire Bucks For Sale!

We have several yearling bucks for sale at \$15.00 each. Sired by our 300 lb. State Fair Winner.
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"Jinks gives his wife half his salary every week."
"And what becomes of the other half?"
"She still has to get that in the old way—out of the pockets of his trousers."—Richmond Times Dispatch.

Quite a Difference.

"Did I understand you to say the woman Dublin married is well off?"
"No she was."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

The Uncomfortable Part.

"Has Brown a comfortable income?"
"Large, but not comfortable! His wife knows just how much it is."—Puck.

It is an abominable thing for a man to commend himself.—Sterne.

Poultry Parasites.

You keep the chicken house clean to keep the parasites off the chickens. You spray to kill germs—but what do you do to get the germs and parasites inside the chicken. Hens especially show it at moulting time and during the winter. How can you expect them to lay? Free them of all internal parasites by feeding them B. A. Thomas Poultry Powder occasionally. If it doesn't make your hens happy, we will return your money. For sale at Wedding's Drug Store, Cloverport, Ky.

Not an Ornament.

"Can you give me any ideas about making my yard more beautiful?"
"Yes. Remain in the house."—Hornet Post.